

The Carolina Spartan.

SPARTANBURG:

F. M. TRIMMER, EDITOR.

Thursday, July 12, 1866.

I. O. O. F.

At an Election held for Officers of Morgan Lodge, No. 19, I. O. O. F., for the ensuing term, the following were elected:

ALEX. H. SMYTH, N. G., JNO. W. GARRETT, V. G., JOS. M. ELFORD, Sec'y., JAS. B. HINMANT, TREAS.

Pardoned.

Among the list of warrants of pardon obtained by James B. Campbell and Henry Buist, while on a recent professional visit to Washington, and published in the Columbia Carolinian, we notice the following named gentlemen of our district: Col. T. J. MOORE, Capt. S. C. MEANS and Rev. O. P. EARLE. The gentlemen who obtained these warrants of pardon give notice that they will be delivered, free of expense, at either of their offices in Charleston.

The Union Convention.

A National Union Convention is to be held in Philadelphia on the 14th of August, proximo, to be composed of delegates from all the States, and four from each one of the States at large. The official call for the convention requires that such delegates agree to the proposition that "The Union of the States is in all cases indissoluble and perpetual, and that there is no right anywhere to dissolve the Union or to separate States from the Government." Of course this is not to be discussed.

This is a move preparatory to the organization, or strengthening, of a party to contest the supremacy of the Radicals in the Government. We are called on to unite with a party we have fought for the last four years, because it denied those rights which we claimed as guaranteed to us by the Constitution. We cannot feel that we are more willing to affiliate with them now than at any time previous to the culmination of the issues they made against us. We are not willing to renounce principles because of the pressure of might, and forsake the true democratic party which has been and continues faithful to the Constitution as it was, to unite with the one proposed, for the overthrow of that radical supremacy which has grown out of the radical tenets of this Union party. Nearly all the ultra Radicals sprang from the Union party, the elements of which were perfectly harmonious, until the madness of the one was defeating the selfish, calculating policy of the other. This party we are invited to meet, is the one which forced us to the assertion of those principles for which we have contended as for all that would save us from tyranny and oppression. In entering this Convention upon the "official call," we humiliate ourselves by declaring that all we did was wrong, and that such rights as we asserted "existed nowhere." Are we willing to do this? Is it not requiring a degree of humiliation we need not feel, unless we accept the invitation on such terms—though might has decreed against us. "The die is cast," but it does not alter our appreciation of the principles contended for. No, never! We do not care to oust one party to make place for another which requires a public disclaimer of those principles which were held dear and are yet sacred in the heart, if not declared or contended for. If we are to resort to a means so humiliating—make a sacrifice so great—to form an alliance with a party so obnoxious, we prefer our present in-and-out position. It is impossible for us, even in looking forward to the great interests of the future, to forget the past, and disavow our most cherished principles. If our condition is to be even that of provincial vassalage, we are not willing to sacrifice all principles to secure mere material prosperity. Do let us retain that one and inalienable privilege of feeling and thinking according to our honest convictions. We do not wish to be regarded as refractory or "rebellious," in "accepting the situation." To this we submit, but cannot favor the open disavowal of principle in order to secure fellowship with those who call this Convention, and will not, as long as a voice comes from the North itself, asking "Why should the democratic party be forsaken, and its brave members left to rally under banners of their enemies. What good can come of giving up the name—the principles we have fought for so long? The LaCrosse, Wisconsin, Democrat continues: "In the name of two million democratic voters, North and South, we arise now to ask what good will come of forsaking principles? We dislike forsaking the eternal principles of democracy for an individual name. If Johnson, and Seward and others are tired of Republicanism, let them come out from the Rump disunionists, and stand up for the principles of that party which has no apology to make for the ruins our enemies have strewn over the land. We do not wish to enlist under men who want us to fight under abolition and republican banners." In short, it is not the business of the people of the South to take upon themselves the work of reconstruction. Let those effect it whose avowed object it was to do so.

General McNeil, the miserable wretch that butchered Confederate prisoners in cold blood in Missouri, has published a defence of himself against the attack of Gen. Blair, who lashed him unmercifully. In his remarks he not only throws the blame upon his superiors, but says: "A literal compliance with the orders of this military department for the year 1862, would have caused a series of military executions before which this one would have faded into insignificance."

What, in the name of humanity, can those orders have been?—Nashville Dispatch.

Our Grave Yard

We are requested to invite the special attention of the citizens of our town to the neglected condition of our common cemetery. A visit to that hallowed spot will satisfy the most casual observer that much of the ground containing the ashes of our loved ones is most sadly uncared for. The larger portion of the enclosure is wasted by briars, bushes, weeds and grass, though a few spots, under the care of supervising friends, are in a state of tasteful preservation. Flowers that are planted by the hands of love and affection are destroyed by the trampling of cattle, and to the hearts of those who thus mark with the emblems of love the resting places of their dead, such desecrations cannot fail to bring a pang. We hope this neglect—not to say dishonoring state of things—shall exist no longer.

For the Spartan.

Female High School Commencement at Reidville.

A large assembly in the Chapel at an early hour on Wednesday, 27th June, gave cheering proof of public interest in the prosperity of the Institution, and in the cause of Female Education. After the melancholy lapse of the last several years, it was truly refreshing to be present on such an occasion. And the pious, the patriotic, and the lovers of learning must have been strengthened in faith and encouraged in hope, with regard to our country, on seeing so large an auditory drawn together by a purely literary and moral attraction; and especially so when considering the marked propriety of conduct, and the unwearied attention by which the crowded assembly expressed their unabated pleasure in the exercises for five hours on a hot, summer day.

It might prolong this notice too much, to ensure a general reading, to give the full programme with such comments as the several performances justly deserve; but it is hoped nothing essential will be omitted.

The introductory prayer by Rev. R. C. Oliver, was followed by the Salutatory, and reading of Compositions by the young ladies. The subjects chosen displayed good judgment and elevated taste, and as well as we could hear them, their literary merit was highly creditable to the writers. By the way, is there not some better plan practicable on these occasions, than the one usually adopted, of having the young ladies to read their compositions. We know there is a magic power in the living presence of the fair writer, and there is a charm in the soft silvery music of her voice; but after all do these things compensate for the loss by the audience of the connection, the thought and rhetorical beauties of the composition which has cost her so much labor, anxiety and study. And all the more so when we know that this sweet murmur which is all that most of a large audience commonly hear, is the result of either an inability to speak louder, or of a lack of questionable courage to meet the demands of such a public exercise.

The following young ladies constituted the graduating class, and after a brief address by the Principal, Rev. R. H. Reid—an address, expressive of the most sincere anxiety for their welfare, the highest commendation of their deportment during their connection with the Institution, and the tenderest emotions on bidding them adieu—he then presented each of them with a handsome diploma.

GRADUATES: Miss Maggie Rush, Miss Sallie Chalk, Miss Annie Chase, Miss Nannie Cranford, Miss Jezzie Westmoreland, Miss Corrie Coan, Miss Ella Chase, Miss Mattie Beacham. Of these Miss Corrie Coan delivered the Salutatory and Miss Sallie Chalk the Valedictory.

The Annual Address which then followed by Rev. E. T. Buist, D. D., of Greenville, was certainly one of uncommon ability and merit. The audience had no ground for expectation of any other than a good address from the speaker, with whose reputation most of those present were so doubt acquainted. Nevertheless, we think we do not exceed the truth, in saying the address was superior to the expectations of many of the Doctor's warmest friends and admirers. His subject was the "HIGHEST CULTURE"—its great necessity, and the high honor which it confers on both the individual and the community. He explained, enforced and illustrated the great lesson which he would teach, by a view of the physical, mental and moral departments of our nature, showing their relations to each other and to the world around—giving an instructive analysis of the intellectual and moral powers, with reasons for the highest cultivation of each, followed up by striking examples of the value of such assiduous care and cultivation drawn from individual life, and the history of nations. But we would not venture to attempt a synopsis, and will only say the address was appropriate, was thoughtfully written, was the offspring of a mind well stored and a heart piously and profoundly concerned for the young people of our country. One feature must not be left without special mention, which was the emphasis and earnestness with which he insisted on the necessity for taking care of the health—saying among other things, that a thoroughly trained mind in a feeble body was scarcely an equivalent for a strong and active physical frame, though unblest with mental culture.

After the address, the audience was entertained about an hour longer by the boys and young men of the Male Academy, in charge of Rev. W. B. Carson. They gave several specimens of declamation, and several original speeches, and acted at the close a most amusing dialogue. The scene at Petersburg, by Mr. Thomas, indicated a high order of talent in its youthful author. The eulogy on woman, by Mr. Urias Westmoreland, and the tirade against her, by Mr. John Westmoreland, were well written and spoken and "brought down the house." And the interview between "Old Mr. Fickle and his Son," which closed the exercises—was most admirably acted by Messrs. Chalk and Thomas, and made every one feel, "well after all, I am glad I have stayed until the last."

"THE EXILES OF THE LATE WAR."—President Johnson could not better promote his reconstruction policy, or perform a more graceful act, than to pardon Breckinridge, Price, Maury, Early, and other "exiled Marcelluses" of the late war. Their commanding talents, high character and sterling manhood would be no small acquisition to the country in these changeable times, and if secured to the support of the Administration, would prove invaluable. Their presence would convince the South that, as far as the Executive was concerned, she no longer rested under a political ban.—N. Y. News.

Two mullen stalks and a bunch of thistles are called a grove in the mining portions of Nebraska. A very shady country.

Prof. Hanckel's Report.

We have the report on "The Colored People and Freedmen of South Carolina," by Rev. J. STUART HANCKEL, Agent of the Diocesan Board of Missions, which is published by order of said Board. It is printed neatly in pamphlet form, and contains much reliable information as to the true condition of freedmen in the lower part of this State. Prof. HANCKEL reports the freedmen in a "frightfully demoralized" condition. We make the following extract from this report:

"Another point worthy of note, is the scarcity of labor (in the precincts visited by your agent) instead of the apprehended redundancy. Very few planters have secured the number of hands they require, and would be glad to employ, and all certify to a mysterious disappearance of the negroes, computed by hundreds or thousands. Inquiries at the points whither they were reported to have gone, have failed to trace them in any direction. Disease has swept away its thousands, the army has absorbed many of the able-bodied, many have swarmed to the cities, towns and villages, but a large number remains to be accounted for. "Next of mortality among the freedmen. Several intelligent planters gave us as their experience, that twenty per cent. had died in the past year, and that very few children have been born. On the islands where the supervision and care of the whites has been wholly withdrawn, the mortality, there is every reason to suppose, has been far greater. A return to industry, in place of utter idleness and vice; to settled habits, in place of aimless vagrancy; to organization and order, in place of riot and misrule; and to that supervision and care from the whites to which they have been so long accustomed, can alone avert (at this rate of mortality, with small or no increase) speedy extermination."

From Washington.

WASHINGTON, July 9.

The Tariff Bill was again considered and various sections adopted by the House. One amendment adopted was to suspend the collection of so much direct tax imposed by the Act of 1861, as is uncollected, until January, 1868.

Mr. Morrill said he considered this one of the best measures of reconstruction. The Tariff Bill was reported from the Committee to the House with many amendments. A motion was made to recommit to the Committee of Ways and Means, and another motion was made to postpone the consideration of the bill until the next session, pending which the House adjourned.

In the House to day Mr. McClung, from the Committee on Elections, in the case of Koozitz, who contests the seat of Coffroth, of Pa., reported Coffroth not entitled to a seat, and Koozitz was laid over for consideration.

Gen. Sickles will be instructed by the President to obey the writ of habeas corpus, which he had refused to comply with in the case of Stowers and others, confined in Castle Pinckney, Charleston harbor, charged with murder.

Governor Hamilton and others, of Texas, have issued an address to those styled Southern loyalists to meet here in September. The projectors of this scheme are in the interests of the radicals.

Republican Senators and Representatives meet in caucus to-morrow night, looking after their party interests, as well as legislative matters.

There is scarcely a doubt the President will veto the Freedmen's Bureau bill.

FROM CEBA.—A revolt occurred near Porto Principe, the insurgents declaring for independence. Troops were sent against them and a skirmish took place. Several companies of troops were over to the insurgents, who afterwards proceeded to the mountains. 2000 troops were landed upon the island, bearing the Chilean flag. The Cuban authorities had not made such news public, and it seems to require corroboration.

WASHINGTON, June 4

The Democratic Senators and Congressmen have issued an address in favor of the National Union Convention at Philadelphia. They declare it should be the watchword of every man, and they denounce the Radicals for persistently refusing to admit the Southern States, and say that laws have been passed affecting their interest in disregard of the fundamental principles of free Government. They urge free representatives from all States and Territories at the said Convention to work in a spirit of harmony for the purpose of restoring constitutional Union, and for this purpose only.

The Committee on Post Offices and Postroads have agreed to report to the House Senate's bill authorizing any Telegraphic Company to construct their line upon mail routes, whether a railroad, bridge or common highway; also power to take any cable upon our shores, any laws of State to the contrary notwithstanding.

WASHINGTON, June 5

The Committee of conference on the tax bill have recommended fixing the tax on cotton at 3 cents per pound, and giving railroads and gas companies the right to add to their rates the tax until the 30th of April, 1867.

It is understood that the Southern representatives will soon issue an address to the people of the South, recommending the selection of delegates to the Philadelphia Convention. They regard it as highly important that the South shall co-operate in that movement, especially, as it is understood that the Convention is only for the restoration of the South to the Union, and not for any party purpose.

CONFEDERATES NOT AMENABLE TO STATE COURTS.

A trial of some importance, growing out of events connected with the late war, has just been terminated at Knoxville, Tennessee, by the acquittal of the prisoner. The parties tried were four in number, and were, during the war, officers in the Confederate army. They were charged with murder in having, whilst upon a court martial, caused certain citizens of a State to be hanged, toward the close of 1861. The charge against them was sought to be proved by bringing their connection with this court martial in evidence before the Court. The verdict, after a long and careful trial, has been to acquit the prisoners, they all having been declared not guilty.

This case is interesting, says the New York News, as showing that officers and privates of the late Confederate army cannot be made amenable to the State Courts for acts committed whilst in that service, which were in the ordinary course of military law. When these gentlemen were arrested a year ago, General Grant recommended their release on these grounds. The State authorities, however, refused to comply with this recommendation, and since that time they have remained in jail. It is gratifying to record, as we do in this case, the evidences of a returning sense of justice on the part of judges and juries in cases wherein defenceless Confederates are concerned.

Terrible Conflagration.

PORTLAND, Maine, July 5. A terrible conflagration occurred here yesterday, the wind blowing a gale at the time. The fire originated on Commercial street and swept over a space of one mile and a half in length by a quarter of a mile wide, destroying everything in its course, including all the business portion of the city, excepting the heaviest business houses. Several churches and all the newspaper offices were burned. Public buildings and many dwellings were also destroyed. Fifty houses were blown up in the endeavor to check the progress of the fire.—The Custom House fire-proof building escaped. The loss is so enormous that at present it cannot be estimated. A thousand tents have been sent to the houseless people. The destruction is so complete that persons can hardly tell where their houses were.

Another account adds that the details of the great fire show it to have been terribly disastrous. All the newspaper and insurance offices, banks and hotels, eight churches and one convent schools, lawyers offices, including a valuable library, and nearly every prominent business house in the city were burned, as well as a great number of private dwellings. The number of houses consumed is two thousand. Loss estimated at ten millions. The churches not burned are appropriated to the houses, and a committee are engaged in endeavoring to alleviate the distress of the sufferers. The flames are still troublesome, and in different parts of the city. Nearly all the hose burst and several fire engines were used up.

NEW ORLEANS, July 5. The Odd Fellows Hall was burned last night. Loss \$220,000, insured for \$95,000.

Important Decision.

BALTIMORE, July 8.

Judge Bowie, Chief Justice of the Court of Appeals, rendered an important decision under the civil rights bill, in the case of the Commonwealth against Somers, for beating a negro. It was contended by counsel that, according to the laws of Maryland, a negro was not a competent witness against a white man. The magistrate decided that the said law was null and void, and had been abrogated and superseded by the civil rights bill, and required bail, which Somers refused to give, and was committed. Application was made to Judge Bowie for a writ of habeas corpus, which he declined to grant, giving a written opinion sustaining the magistrate. He admits that there are doubts as to the constitutionality of the civil rights bill on other points, yet not seeing clearly a breach of the Federal Constitution on a particular point bearing on this case, following usage and the decisions of the highest Courts, he was bound to assume that Congress had not violated the constitutional obligations and passed an unconstitutional act. The prisoner was remanded to the custody of the officer.

The statue of General Washington, taken from the Virginia Military Institute by Gen. Hunter, in his raid up the Valley, two years ago, was sent back yesterday by the National Express Company to Lexington, Virginia.

WASHINGTON COLLEGE.—A large number of persons attended the late commencement of Washington College, the first since 1860. All the exercises were well sustained, but the great feature of the occasion was the address of the Rev. Dr. Duncan, of Richmond, before the Literary Societies. The subject was "The Duty of the Hour," and the distinguished orator surpassed himself. A more eloquent or effective address has rarely, if ever been heard on such an occasion.

The greatest activity now prevails in all departments of the College, and it is confidently believed that a new career of usefulness and prosperity is before it. General Lee is devoting himself to its interests with just as much interest and affection as though it had been the single work of his life on which his whole reputation depended. He not only exercises a general superintendence, but he gives careful attention to the details, both of administration and instruction, and there is not a student or officer of the college who is not brought frequently within the influence of his presence and example. He brings to this office the same usefulness, the same devotion to duty, the same energy and the same ability which he displayed at the head of armies, and though in an humble sphere, yet in still more striking relief, he fully sustains the reputation of his great name.

THE GREAT EMIGRATION FROM IRELAND.

The Pall Mall Gazette, in a late number, thus gives the English view of the Irish emigration: "Although labor is scarce and wages high in every part of Ireland, the exodus to America is rapidly on the increase. From Cork alone an average of fifteen hundred embark weekly, and from the other Irish ports the migration to the New World, by way of Liverpool, is proportionately rapid. The master wish of every Irishman belonging to the lower middle and lower class seems to be to leave this country forever, an object which the Irish paternalism seeks to attain by sending forward across the Atlantic his hardest and most promising sons and daughters, provided with all the money he can raise, to earn more for the transport of the family. In this way, not only an immense amount of labor, but also an immense amount of specie is daily lost to Ireland, and acquired by America. The young and the industrious, the flower of the population, depart—the old, and the feeble, and the sickly remain behind, awaiting impatiently the transmission of means to follow. It is deplorable that this should be so, but so it is."

THE STAY LAW IN GEORGIA.

The Supreme Court, which has been in session at Milledgeville for the past five weeks, adjourned on Saturday last. We learn that the Court made no decision on the "Constitutionality of the Stay Law," which has been so elaborately argued before it during the session.

The case in which the question was argued, went off on another ground. It was a rule against the Sheriff of Macon county. The plaintiff in *fa fa* in October, 1865, ordered the Sheriff to make a levy on defendant's property. The Sheriff refused, and pled in justification of his refusal the "Stay Law" of the previous legislature, which by its terms, was to operate during the continuance of the war. The Court held that at the time the order to levy was given, there was no "Stay Law" in existence, inasmuch as the war had ended, and the Sheriff was therefore liable under the rule.—Atlanta Intelligence.

A fatal duel was recently fought in the environs of Paris between two officers of the garrison. One of them was killed on the spot; the other had his breast pierced, it is believed mortally. The doctor's horse, as he was leaving the field, took fright, threw him against a tree, and killed him on the spot.

We learn from a foreign letter that Mr. Sale, the blind inventor of the method of making powder incombustible has now invented a gun said to be more simple and rapid than any previous breech-loader. Instead of revolvers he uses slides, each to hold a number of cartridges—say ten each; ten slides may hold a hundred, and these may be fired in a minute. With a boy to fill the slides, a man could fire 6,000 shots an hour, and by taking good aim, put that many *hors de combat*. Ten men, with as many boys, would thus be equal to 60,000, and a hundred might kill off the whole French army, if they would only stand still at a proper distance, and not fire back or otherwise impolitely interrupt the proceedings. Mr. Sale proposes to adapt his slides to artillery, and by firing a series of shots with great rapidity, he hopes to batter the strongest monitor into small bits with bolts of very moderate dimensions.

IMMEDIATE CAUSES OF THE WAR IN EUROPE.

A contemporary, speaking of the immediate causes of the war which now threaten to involve nearly all of Europe, remarks: "This war belies the old axiom of honor among thieves. Three years ago, Austria and Prussia combined to rob Denmark of the elbe provinces of Schleswig Holstein, the only justification being the German tendencies of its population; which is no justification at all in the dynastic symptom of Europe. Prussia wanted a good seaport, and induced Austria to join in the robbery of Denmark. England, the natural ally of Denmark, whimpered a few weak objections; but the two plunderers went on, and by conquest acquired a joint jurisdiction. Then they quarreled about the spoils—Prussia modestly claiming the whole. This is the immediate cause of the war."

MURDER OF B. S. RHETT, SEN.

—We are pained to learn that this gentleman was found assassinated on yesterday afternoon, just after entering his farm on the race course. So far as we can learn it appears that Mr. Rhett was riding along a causeway, on the side of which the murderer had concealed himself, under cover of an undergrowth of brush—and that after passing a distance of ten feet, he was shot from the rear with a double barreled gun, loaded with duck shot. Mr. Rhett was struck in the left arm and side, the shot apparently penetrating the lung. He rode but a short distance before falling from his horse, and died where he had fallen, in about three quarters of an hour. He gave no clue to the murderer. Drs. Mitchell and Geddings, who were in the immediate vicinity, could discover no trace of him. An inquest will be held by Coroner Whiting to-day.—Charleston Courier.

The radicals are talking of calling a Convention in September next to make out a radical platform and put Gen. Grant at once in nomination for the Presidency, in the hopes of being able to obtain a popular endorsement of their obnoxious programme. It is feared in Washington, by the friends of the President, that should an issue arise between the votes cast in accordance with the Constitution and the vote as prescribed by Congress, an attempt will be made to draw the sword by rousing the army on the side of Congress against the constitutionally elected President in 1868.

In some portions of this county, says the Owensboro, Ky., Shield, the snakes are so numerous that it is impossible for farmers to cultivate their crops. On Panther Creek, a stream near this city, as high as five hundred snakes have been discovered in one body. Fishing has been almost entirely abandoned in this creek on account of snakes, and in some portions of the country stock have left the woods terror-stricken, on account of the numerous quantity of snakes. In the suburbs of our city several large oes have been killed.

Guzzling, gunpowder, perspiring negroes, hot lemonade, cold blackberry pies, unwholesome gingerbread, over-heated heroes and fat, fly-disturbed artillery heroes, shoals of ragged juvenile freedmen, a brass band and a spreader, black, red, yellow, white, or of some neutral tint, with the addition of heat, dust and smell, are all that is left of the fourth of July.—Richmond Times.

Philadelphia contains between 25,000 and 30,000 more houses than New York city. As an instance of the manner in which the citizens of the latter city are packed, the Superintendent of Public Buildings says that there are one hundred and sixty-one tenement houses giving accommodation to seventeen hundred families, besides furnishing room for upward of one hundred stores.

Rev. James L. Merriek, who died at South Amherst last week, bequeathed the whole of his property to the institution of Monson Academy, Amherst College, and the Theological Seminary at Princeton, N. J., and Columbia, S. C., in which he received his education. The bequests will be devoted to founding four Persian scholarships, in memory of his eleven years mission to that country.

A young lady by the name of Nannie Robinson, sixteen years of age, attempted to commit suicide the other day, in Quincy, Ill., by taking poison. Her designs were frustrated by prompt medical assistance. Cause—seduction and desertion.

Madame Murat of Florida has lately been the recipient of 20,000,000 francs, through the claims of her family upon the government of France. She is now in Europe, looking after her interests. She lately received a large donation from the French Emperor.

"All New Jersey editors, exeditors, and reporters, publishers and employing printers, with their wives, sisters, or sweathearts," were invited to be present at a Convention on Thursday, at Belvidere.

A man named E. H. Clark, while going from St. Joseph to Rockport, Atchinson County, Missouri, on Saturday last, was robbed of \$20,000, which he was conveying to its owner, Senator Thompson, of Atchinson County.

The Augusta papers are laughing over a suit brought by a colored girl against a negro swain for breach of promise of marriage. Such a prosecution has never before been known in a Georgia Court.

The Legislature of Tennessee have named the section of country around where Davy Crockett once lived, Crockett County, in honor to that renowned settler and hunter.

His Honor Judge Bryan, of Charleston, has issued a writ of habeas corpus in the case of Messrs. Stowers and Keyes, and arguments are now in course in Charleston.